will not grow as fast as it otherwise could, and it will not become as cost competitive as quickly as it needs to.

Now I have nothing against wind and biomass. But if we develop these resources at the expense of a more diverse portfolio, we will lose our opportunity to stimulate our domestic solar industry that can compete in a global marketplace. I understand the reluctance to pick technology winners and losers. In fact, I agree with that. But I'm not talking about picking a technology. I'm talking about picking a resource, and that is a big difference. It is impossible to imagine a future powered by renewables that does not include a significant amount of solar energy. We may not yet know what that best type of solar technology will ultimately be, but we do know and the rest of the world knows that we want it to come from the sun, and we want it to be solar. Therefore, it's in our national interest to ensure that the U.S. solar industry is the strongest in the world, and we should do so by continuing to promote and innovate. Solar power, yes, is in its infancy today; but we need to make sure that in the future it really drives America.

Thank you for the opportunity, Mr. Speaker. And as we work towards implementing solar technology in our legislation, I just want to thank my colleagues for spending time to learn about this important resource.

To do that, we should establish an effective incentive in the form of a 20 percent solar carve-out within the RES.

A couple weeks ago, researchers at the University of Arizona in my hometown of Tucson were awarded a $15 million grant to create an Energy Frontier Research Center. They are working to develop ultrathin solar panels that use dyes to create electricity from sunlight. This project is tremendously exciting, but as we invest in these technologies, we must ensure we are creating a market to use them.

In the race to become the global solar leader, the clock is ticking and the competition is fierce. America does not have time to waste with poorly designed policies. This is why I call on my colleagues to support a solar carve-out within the RES. It is a proven mechanism to develop a truly diverse renewable portfolio that includes solar power.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STATE OF THE UNION'S FINANCES: A CITIZEN'S GUIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in the past couple of weeks, two of our colleagues, FRANK WOLF of Virginia, a Republican, and JIM COOPER of Tennessee, a Democrat, sent this booklet around to all of the Members. We get a lot of correspondence and a lot of books and leaflets; but I would just like to say to my colleagues tonight, I hope you read this. It doesn't take very long, but it's extremely important because it deals with not only today but with our future and our kids' future and our posterity. What it talks about is the debt that we have in this country and where we're going.

In the last 10 years, we've gone from $5.5 trillion in debt to over $11 trillion in debt, and the debt is escalating at a very rapid rate. In fact, right now the projected deficit in the future is up to $56 trillion. The reason for expected expenditures is for the programs that have been proposed and have been passed into law by this body and the other body. Right now explicit liabilities include publicly held debt, military and civilian pensions, and retiree health benefits, plus other things, that's $12.2 trillion; $1.3 trillion is for Federal insurance loan guarantees, leases and so forth; and then the big one, $42.9 trillion, is Medicare hospital insurance, which is $12.7 trillion; Medicare outpatient, $15.7 trillion; Medicare prescription drugs, $7.9 trillion; and Social Security, $6.6 trillion, for a total of $56.4 trillion. And that does not include what's going on today. We're going into debt right now at about $1 to $2 trillion a year, and it's going to continue like that because of the programs we're talking about.

Over the past few months since this new administration has taken office, we have seen proposed a socialized medicine approach to health, a national health care program. Lord only knows how much that's going to cost, but it's going to be in the billions and billions and probably the trillions of dollars. Much of that will be added to the national debt because we don't have that money. The auto industry— there's been bailouts of the auto industry, and it hasn't really worked. They still had to file chapter 11, and over $50 billion went to the auto industry.

The banking and financial institutions. There was a big bailout of those in the TARP bill, I believe it was. And then the energy bill that they're talking about, the cap-and-trade, is going to cost a tremendous amount of money to the taxpayers not only from the tax money we get here, but also what they are going to have to spend in their homes for higher electric bills and everything else in the future.

Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, this is something my colleagues really ought to read. It talks about our future, our kids' futures and our grandkids' futures. If we continue down the path we're on, there's no doubt in my mind that this country will go bankrupt, and we'll go the way of great civilizations that we have seen in the past, like Rome. There's just no question about it in my mind. Right now the debt that's held by China, Japan, England and other countries is out of sight. They don't want to buy our debt anymore because the value of the dollar has been plummeting because we're printing so much money. Right now we're talking about printing trillions of dollars more because they won't buy our debt, and we don't have that money. When that printing press gets out of control like it is right now, down the road we're going to see very high inflation, very high taxes and an economy that's unsustainable.

So I hope my colleagues will read this. The book is called State of the Union's Finances: A Citizen's Guide, put out by my good friends FRANK WOLF and JIM COOPER, and it is from the Pete Peterson Foundation. It's on your desk. I hope all of you will read it.

ECONOMIC TROUBLES IN THE 17TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise today to speak about an issue that is important to our community in Northeast Ohio, specifically, the city of Warren and the city of Youngstown dealing with the auto task force and the bankruptcies that have been going on in the auto industry. The community that I come from has been adversely affected not just over the past few months or few years but really over the past 30 years. We've seen the loss of a tremendous amount of jobs. The home of Delphi, the original Delphi, the original Packard Electric, started many years ago by the Packard brothers; a General Motors plant in Lordstown; steel mills, all have been adversely affected over the past 30 years, but specifically over the past few months and few years, given the new problems in the auto industry.

And every day that we wake up, and we read The Warren Tribune or The Youngstown Vindicator, we've been getting bad news about layoffs— Severstal Steel goes idle, 1,000 jobs; General Motors plant takes off the third shift, takes off the second shift, few left on the first shift. Delphi went from 15,000 employees 20 or 30 years ago down to just a few today. A group that has also been adversely affected with maybe not as much attention as it should have been given are the Delphi salaried employees, who many have spent two-thirds of their careers working for Delphi, working under the General Motors umbrella; and helping with the engineering, the designing, the running of this company, have spent their lives, spent a lot of their time, missed a lot of baseball games, missed a lot of kids' events over the course of their careers, dedicating their lives to this company.

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They are now finding themselves in a very difficult position as we go through this restructuring to where many of them have taken a buyout and were promised a supplemental to get them to Social Security, and now through the restructuring they may not only lose their pensions, but they are also going to lose their supplemental. They are also losing their health care. And this is a group of people that contributed to this company, contributed to this country, for many, many years, and deserve to be heard.

Our community that has suffered all of these blows can only stand so much. And here are another 15,000 salaried workers across the country, but probably about 1,000 in our community, that have done the right thing, have paid their taxes, paid their property taxes to fund the schools and the libraries, supported the communities, did the right thing, and now are being extremely hurt by the situation.

So I, along with many others in the Ohio delegation, Senator BROWN and others, Representative BOCCIERI and Representative CHARLIE WILSON, MARCIA FUDGE, a lot of others, have been spending time trying to raise awareness and push the auto task force to consider these 15,000 people across this great country who have contributed in such a significant way to the auto industry, and we want to make sure that the auto task force recognizes that as these decisions are being made, some already are made, that they are made fairly and equitably; that these people who have served the company as significantly as others get the same kind of recognition, the same kind of support, and they are not asked to bear the brunt of the whole burden.

As the new GM tries to reinvent itself and get back up on its feet, it is important that they don't lose, and I think it is important for the auto task force to recognize this, Mr. Speaker, that they don't lose a core constituency of General Motors consumers. Former employees who have been loyal to the company, 15,000 of them, should not only be considered, but it is a basic tactic for marketing purposes. These are people who want to be loyal to General Motors, who want to be supportive of General Motors, and feel like they are being forced to bear a major brunt of this.

Again, I rise today because I have lived and worked here, and these are people who have coached me growing up and been involved in all of our lives and are such a critical component to our community. Many times I have risen on this House floor to talk about the workers and the unions and how the Amwells and the Youngstown Steel Doors and the UAW workers and the steelworkers have been hurt, but workers are workers, and these people deserve to be heard just as much as anyone else.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TOUGH LOVE FOR CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the Governor of my home State of California has called for the Federal Government to underwrite as much as $15 billion of revenue anticipation notes that the State has to issue to avoid bankruptcy. I think that would be a colossal mistake. Such an act would not only put at risk billions of dollars that our country cannot afford, it would actually make California's fiscal condition worse.

Today, California faces a paradox. Despite record levels of spending and record levels of borrowing, it can no longer produce a decent road system or educate its kids or lock up its prisoners. Those who blame the recession for California's budget crisis profoundly misunderstand the nature of that crisis.

Even before California's revenue began to shrink, the State government was running a chronic $10 billion deficit and piling up unprecedented debt. The recession was merely the catalyst. The underlying cause is rampant mismanagement of the State's resources.

California spends about $43,000 to house a prisoner per year, while many States spend just half of that. California spends over $11,000 per pupil, but only a fraction of that ever reaches the classroom. California has one of the most expensive welfare systems in the country, and yet one of the worst records in moving people off of welfare.

That has never seemed to bother California's legislature or its Governor. They are like the shopkeeper who leased out too much space, ordered too much inventory, hired too many people and paid them too much. Every moment that shopkeeper covers his shortfalls with borrowing and bookkeeping tricks.

Ultimately he is going to reach a tipping point, where anything he does makes the situation worse. Borrowing costs are eating him alive and he is running out of credit. Raising prices causes his sales to decline and there is only so much discretionary spending that he can cut.

That is California's predicament in a nutshell. California's borrowing costs now exceed the budget of the entire University of California, and the reason for their loan guarantees is their credit is exhausted. They have just imposed the biggest tax increase by any State in American history, and it has actually reduced their revenues and made the budget gap wider.

Although there are many obsolete, duplicative or low-priority programs and expenditures that the State can and should abolish, there aren't enough of them to come anywhere close to closing California's deficit without directly impacting basic services.

Sadly, California has reached the terminal stage of a bureaucratic state, where government has become so large and so tangled that it can no longer perform even basic functions, a warning to all of us here in this House, I might add. Simply stated, there is now no substitute for a fundamental restructuring of the State's major service delivery systems and restoring the efficiencies that once produced a far higher level of service at far lower costs than what we see today.

Now, restoring that efficiency is going to require the Governor and the legislature to wrest control from the public employee unions, to dismantle the enormous bureaucracies that have grown up over the service delivery system, and to decentralize administration and decisionmaking, to contract out services that the private sector can provide more efficiently, to rescind the recent tax increases that are actually costing the State money, and to roll back the regulatory obstacles to productive enterprise.

These are the changes that cannot be implemented overnight and that will not begin to produce results for some time, and that brings us to the fine point of the matter. What Churchill called history's ''chilling words'' are about to be pronounced on California's failed leadership: Too late.

The Federal loan guarantee or bailout may be the only way to buy time for the restructuring of California's bureaucracies to take effect, but the discussion remains academic until and unless the State actually adopts the replacement structures, actually unburdens its shrinking productive sector and presents a credible plan to redeem the State's crushing debt and looming obligations. Without these actions, Federal intervention will only make California's problems worse by postponing reform, continuing unsustainable spending and piling up